CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

Factorn P.r ons in the Tombs on Charges Murder, Bemicide and Arson-A Visit to the Condemned Cells, &c.

The number of ocreons new confined in the Tombs on charge of mu der, homicide and areen, is unusually large, and precents a picture of crime truly lamentable. Already of the practices have been convicted of the capital effence, and two of the number are under seatence of death. Receally our reporter paid a visit to the city prison, where, through the politeness of the warden and the keepers, he was shown the various persons now con-fixed there en charge of murder, arson and homicide. The first person that attracted our notice on the murderer's

convicted of the murder of his wife, Sophia, by adminis-teriog to her arrenic. The prisoner, it will be recollected, is now under so tenne of death, the execution to take effect on the 20th proximo. He is daily visited by his sister and other relatives, who hold out the that a new trial will soon be granted him. The Stephens case is so fresh in the memory of our readers that a recapitulation of the facts at this stage is entirely unnecessary. It is but a few recks ago since he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be executed. The prisoner bears his situation with more than ordinary firmness, deggedly refusing to be moved by the near approach of the fatal day, and evincing a determination to protest his innocence to the last. An applica-tion for a writ of error and stay of proceedings was made pesterday in behalf of Stephens, and a decision on the otion will be rendered in a day or two. QUIMBO APPO,

The Chinaman convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary Flet ber, at No. 47 Oliver street, on the 8th ultimo, occupies one of the condemned cells. The prisoner has not yet been sentenced, but it is probable that his case will come up before the Court of Over and Terminer at an early day. Appo's case is a peculiar one, and has already excited the sympathy of many influential persons in his behalf. The prisoner's wife was an intemperate woman and fond of resping company contrary to his express desire.

Finding her intoxicated on his return home on the evening of the 8th of March, he commenced to abuse her. A number of women, es of the house, among the number the deceased, no to the rescue of Mrs. Appo, when the prisoner, in a ent of passion, picked a dagger off the bureau and stabbed Mrs. Fletcher, killing her almost instantly. The prisoner then fied, but was soon afterwards arrested and committed to the Tombs. The jury, in convicting Appo, recommended him to the mercy of the Court, and already a majority of that body, together with the District Atformey, have signed a petition for a commutation of the ce. The probability is that the poor Celestial's life will be spared, and that he will spend the remainder of will be spared,

his days in Sing Sing.

JAMES SHEPHERD.

The prisoner was convicted of arson in the first degree, In having set fire to his dwelling house and burned up his wife. Shepherd occupied a frame house in the upper part of the island, which was insured. On the 224 of September, 1857, he was committed on charge of arson, on the 5th of February. A stay of proceedings was new trial. The matter is still in the Courts, and when it will be finally adjudicated upon no one seems to know. At one time the prisoner pretended to be insane, but finding the ruse did not work as well as he expected, he

MICHAEL PLYNN

m charged with the murder of Freeman Cutting on the ecember last, at a house of ill-fame in Roosevelt street, by stabbing him in the neck with a dirk knife. In se, the District Attorney thought proper to accept a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, but the prisoner declined to accept the offer of the State, and put himself on trial for his life. The jury found him guilty of man-slenghter in the first degree, and the probability now is that he will be sent to Sing Sing for ten or fifteen years. The ner was rather unlucky in not accepting the offer of the District Attorney, as he might have got off with two or three years imprisonment. Now the minimum punish-ment is ten years, and it may be extended for the term of

WM. EDDY MOORE. The prisoner is charged with the cruel murder of John Van Wart, on the 29th of March, at No. 41 Worth street. me prisoner married a former mistress of Van Wart's, and lived with her quite happily until the deceased reed from sea and renewed his acquaintance with the an. Jealousy then took possession of his soul, and determined to avenge himself upon the author of his minery. Meeting with Van Wart one night in a drinking slace in Worth street he assaulted him with a knife. The wound proved fatal, and the prisoner was arrested on

s charge of wilful murder. HENRY KAMAK, ALIAS CHRAP JOHN.

be charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the premises No. 133 Chatham street, for the purpose tining the insurance money. The prisoner was placed on trial about a week ago, but the jury failed to agree and were discharged. Since then the Recorder has guided his willingness to allow the prisoner to go at upon bail, and fixed the amount at \$2 500 The evidence against the prisoner is purely circumstantial, and it is very doubtful if he will ever be convicted. JOHN D. PFROMES.

In this case the prisoner is charged with the murder of markes J. Sturges, at No. 26 Bowery, on the 25th of March. The prisoner kept a coffee and cake saloon at the number. Storges entered the kitchen, where the prisoner was at work, and commenced skylarking, when ordered him out. Not complying with the demand, the proprietor snatched up a revolver and repeated the order. Still Sturges refused to leave the premises, when the prisoner fired at him, inflicting a mortal wound. not likely that the prisoner will be convicted of murder, as there arrears to have been much provocation for the fatal assault.

better known by the appellation of "Monkey Man," secupies a cell next door to Stephens. The prisoner murdered an Italian named Martin de Sanez, at No. 17 Baxter street, on the night of December 26, by stabbing him in the breast with a dirk knife. Bosquet saked De Santez to treat him, when the latter refused, and applied some opprobrious epithet to the prisoner. De Santez soon left the premises, but was followed by the mer, and assassinated before he had scarce reached men of humanity, and is by nature a vicious creature se persons think him insune, but he manages to con-

verse quite sensibly with any one gifted with the know ledge of his native language. JOHN AND ELLEN LYNCH

The prisoners are charged with the murder of a saflor William F. Baker, in the month of February last. A family quarrel led to the tragedy. The male prisoner and house together. They had some difficulty together, when Lynch drew a knife and stabbed his adversary to the heart. The wife of the prisoner was committed by the Coroner as an accessory after the fact, and occupies the same cell with her husband.

JOHN AND JAMES GLASS.

The prisoners are charged with the murder of Wilhelm Richard Owens, at No. 21 Em street, on Saturday night, the 15th of January. The prisoners, after tting sundry acts of violence in Decker's house, re reased to the street, when they fired at the proprietor ogh the hall door, killing him. A third shot was the rged at Mr. Owens, which caused instant death. ses escaped, but were subsequently captured net. James Glass has been convicted of manslaughter the first degree for killing Mr. Decker, but his brother John has yet to go through the ordeal of a trial.

JAMES LOPTUS, JOHN QUINLAN AND JAMES HIGGINS ere indicted for being participators in the Elm street marders and alders and abettors in the crime. The prison were with the brothers Glass on the night in question, but how far they were implicated in the murders has not fully transpired. The accused have been confined since the 18th of January. Loftus is the present constable the Sixth ward, and is not more than twenty one years of age. These prisoners will not be put on trial until the

This prisoner, it is alleged, caused the death of her husband John Thompson by cutting him in the temple with an axe or broken tumbler. The parties swed on bad terms with each other, and were continually quarrelling and intoxicated. The prisoner's daughter, a girl about eighteen years old, is the chief witness for esecution. Mrs. Thompson was committed to the be on Sunday last.

THOMAS DOTY stands charged with having caused the death of a woman named Bridget Kennedy, on Monday night, the 21st of March, by beating her and inflicting such injuries as to

Its Origin. Its Pioneer and Leader—James Gordon Bennett and the New Yerk Press.

[From the New York Leader, April 23.]
Did you ever look over the collection of the Historical Society? Among its many curiosities there is nothing more curious than its collection of old newspapers, those brief abstracts and chroateles of the times, as Hamilet calls the poor stage players. Let the historian discourse as gravely as he may of the intelligence of any given speech of modern history—let him paint as vivilly as he may the manners, the morals, the tone of thought, of politics, of business, of all that concerns the presperity of the time-allow us to runmage among the newspapers of the period he describes, and we straightforward put to the test the fidelity of his views, and the accuracy of his facts. What sort of people must our grandfulners, nay, even our fathers have been, to have been contented for their daily allowance of current information with such small and fil served moyesis as were doied out to them in the journals of their days? Surely it is not for us to impuge the intelligence of our ancestors. We are constantly pointing to their wisdom and prudence as models for our ewn imitation, and lamenting the departure of these good old times when psople were so much wiser, and, if wisdom he akin to goodness, so much better, than in our degenerate days. But it puzzles us vasily, when comparing a newspaper of the present time with one of no earlier a period than thirty years ago, to reconcile the apparent contradiction of so much wisdom and intelligence, and so little to satisfy it, in the communications of the daily press.

Pear, good old Johnny Lang, sagest of paragraphists, nost solemn doubter on the state of the weather—we had no phisosophiral Merriam then, to turn the thermometer it to histery—we had a minde of the formometer was presented.

unheeded.

We have selected the Gazette as a type of many papers of the rame school, the marvel of which is, that in an intelligent community they could have lived so long. The old Mercancite Advertiser, under the direction of the Messre. Butter, was a journal of somewhat the same description. In its latter days, under the management of stipendiary editors, it gave occasional flickers of nerve and stronger light. But there was apparent in its columns the same struggle between dull respectability and capricious eleverness. When it was forced to employ talent it employed talent of a very ordinary grade, and before it was compelled to engage editorial assistance, approaching the taste and demands of the public, it was probably two poor to give adequate compensation to all writers. In truth, its proprietor could have had no appreciation of such talent, even if it had been obtained. They had stood till too long while the world was moving around them, and their efforts—such as they were—to bring up the paper to the new grade, came too late. They had engaged, while far on its downward course, a man, if we recoilect aright, by the name of Tyson, to do its editorial jobs; but he made a blundering plece of work, and whether he was dismissed before the paper became defunct, or whether they became dafunct together, matters little. Extreme dolness had only been exchanged for extreme foolishness, and between its chronic aliment and its new malady it died and made no sign.

Of the Daily Advertiser it is enough to say that while its

cent exchanged for extreme toolstness, and obtewen its chronic aiment and its new malady it died and made no sign.

Of the Daily Advertiser it is enough to say that while its editor (Dwight) handled a pen of some power, and its working manager (Townsend) did a wast deal of business in the way of financiering, it dragged along at the pace of its old school rivels, until it slipped out of being. It declined like the others we have mentioned, simply because it was too her to employ the proper restoratives to protong its existence, or if the remedy was ever attempted to be applied, which we believe it was not, it came too late.

The Courier and Enquirer was boasting about those days, and not without some reason, of its great enterprise and its large expenditure. Passing over everything that is personal about the paper, it is but just to say that mingles with a great deal of boasting and pretension, it exhibited more enterprise than any of its rivals, that clever pens furnished its editorials, and as it boildy claimed its position as a journal of the first rank, it maintained that position. With its own news schooner—a mighty enterprise in shose days—and with other accessories loudly vaunted, its lotty pretensions were in part, at least, sustained, and its boasting of influence and circulation were, to a considerable extent, well counded. Let it have all the credit to which pretensions were in part, at least, sustained, and its boastings of influence and circulation were, to a considerable
extent, well founded. Let it have all the credit to which
it is entitled, of being as far ahead of its cotemporaries in
enterprise then, as it is behind them now. Its reporters,
foreign letter writers, and other adjuncts, were at least an
improvement on the slow and easy system of its elders in
the field, and there are many points of enterprise connected with it not unworthy a place in the history of journalism.

nected with it not unworthy a place in the history of journalism.

Our brief and imperfect sketch brings to our notice, in
the order of time, the cetablishment of a press which more
than any other in the history of American newspapers,
has quickened journalism into greater activity, enlisted a
competition of talent of the highest grade, kopt accurate
pace with the hurried movements of the age, and given
direction to its aims and impulses. It is true that the Sun
newspaper was the first in the field of the penny press,
and not less true that in its day and before competition
came through given of great and not undeserved influence.
But in its general scope and tener it was comparatively
local and circumscribed, and on one point, to which the
eyes of so many in this bank note world are turned—the
subject of finance and the money market—as meagre and
unsatifactory as any of its brethren in the duil old school. local and circumscribed, and on one point, to which the eyes of so many in this bank note world are turned—the subject of finance and the money market—as meagre and unsatifactory as any of its brethren in the duil old school. It was in the finanth, a little one cent paper, that there first appeared a daily series of articles on the subject of the money market, so filled with details well arranged, so clear in its views, so searching in its inquiries, that the eyes of business men were immediately turned to them, as containing a far greater amount of information than could be elsewhere obtained, accompanied with comments; made with a boldiness and sagnetty to which the financial articles of other papers were almost strangers. It was this feature, more than any other, which gave immediately to the Herald a business character amongst business men, and which was the foundation of its repution upon a secure basis. It had its fortune to push and to make, its circulation to extend as best it could; but in this one point it seized at once and tenadously held the public attention. We mean no disparagement to the present money articles of other journals, nor presume to question their general shillty. Let any among them, even of the poorest, be compared with the best of the daily financial newspaper articles of five and tenadously them, even of the poorest, be compared with the best of the daily financial newspaper articles of the Herald from almost the first day of its appearance. Other journals, as they have successively appeared, have been compelled to emulate the fulness, at least, if not the accuracy, of the Herald money articles; and this department of journalsm, so long shuffled off, or most imperfectly filled, has enlisted the labors of men of the highest degree of shrew dness and capacity.

No higher commendation can be given to Mr. Bennett's

cause death in a few hoors after. The evidence arainst the prisoner is very slight, and the probability is that he will be acquitted.

JOHN M'DONALD, THE FRATEICIDE.

The latest addition to the number of persons charged with morder is John McDonald, the fratricide. The prisoner exheck this broken Michael to death at No. 18 Barter street, on Friday morning, and upon an investigation by the Coroner was committed to await the action of the Graner was committed to await the action of this grand Jury. The prisoner admits the killing, but says is was unintentional.

REWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA.

Its Origin. Its Ploucer and Leader—James Gordon Bennett and the New York Press.
Did y prom the even York Leader, April 23.]
Did york much be a supplementally and prisoner admits that the leader of the self-imposed task of Mr. Bennett, when, with a castral was considered to the three was to boast the possession. Yet this was the self-imposed task of Mr. Bennett, when, with a castral the poor stage players. Let the historical meaning the following the poor stage players. Let the historical meaning the historical proper than the made in the poor stage players. Let the historical meaning the poor stage players. Let the historical meaning the history with a many of the intelligence of any given speech of made in the poor stage players. Let the historical meaning the history and the proper stage players. Let the historical meaning the history with a player to the time of the proper stage of the period white the proper stage players. Let the historical meaning the history with a player stage players. Let the historical meani

with one of the order or avoid data herby space and, and study space and such study space and space a in regard to the HERALD, even the Sabbano repose, which is enjoyed by its codemporaries, comes not to it. It is actually and truly the only daily paper in the country, every other press claiming that title failing short of it by fifty two omiseions. More than this, it is the only Sunday paper published which has the slightest pretensions to the character of a newspaper. With no disparagement to the very clever Sunday press—another listitution which habilihas aimost made a necessity among us—and somitting as we do the amount of talent exhibited in its columns, it has utterly failed to fill the demand for a knowledge of the immediate doings of this busy world, which nine-tenths of the saints, and all of the sinners desire to receive even on the Sabbath. But up to the last syllable of the immediately recorded time the transactions and the news of the previous twenty-four hours are spread in all their fulness in its Sunday emissions, and the Monday emissions of all the rest of the re-called dailies are but in part what had appeared in the columns of the Herall. If the slow coach journals of the old and sleepy school lagged behind their more adventurous modern rivais, so do the rest of their more energetic successors lag behind the Heralto in pausing to lake their Sunday's breaking time—that paper realizing, in one sense, that idea of the "perpetual motion" which has so long puzzled the trians of inventors and projectors. We hear much now a days of representative mem—and we use the pirase in its more narrow sense, as applied to those who attend to poblic affairs in our Legislative halls—but if the press be the organ of public opinion, surely its conductors are the true rapresentative mem—and we use the pirase in its more against the hall the press of the changing of the hour passes away with the party-lie use generally the leader of one opinion, the coho of one idea, the mouthpiece of the dominant theory which brought his party into power. The strutting hero of the changing orman passes away with the whistio of the

drawn into our avided the name of Bonner, let us my of him that he also, by his energy and foresight has imagurated a new era in the history of literary weekites, and by measures as fair as they were bold, forced his paper into a circulation in prayedled in literary history. These are cramples the check of letters, but bonorably emulated; however, with this caving clause, that to succeed as such men baye wire ceded, requires a combination of qualities rarely found. There was once an adventurous youth who sought to drive the charlot of the sun, and the old poets have told us the story of his fate.

When Mapoleon entered upon his career of conquests nothing so puzzied the generals of the old school as his mode of fighting, contrary to all the established rules of military science, and they proved to a demonstration that every time he won a victory he ought to have been beatcented as the sun and usages in such cases made and provided. He took fortreeses at once by storm, when it was his duty to invest them and sit down to a confortable six months siege, when the garrison, having resisted as long as it was proper and becoming for a garrison to resist, then surrendered at discretion—the honor between victors and vanquished being equally divided. In reading the histories of many of these sieges we are almost forced to the conclusion that fighting was a filing done by contract, each party binding itself honorably to the other not to do any more miscaler than was absolutely necessary. Napoleou took it into his head that fighting was a thing to be done in earnest. While his enemies were detiberating in the good oid legitmate way, he was acting; and when army upon army sent head that fighting was a thing to be done in earnest. While his enemies were detiberating in the good oid legitmate way, he was acting; and when army open army san he indignation that all these consummations were obtained by a mere of earlier of made prisoners, doubly great was the indignation that all these consummations were obtained by a mere of th

more than thirty years ago since it was taunticely asked by the Eliaburg Review—'Who reads an American book?'

Let us not extend this article by alluding to the flourishing condition of our literature. But if it was then asked who reads an American book, with how much more propriety could it have been asked, who reads an American newspaper? The newspaper press of Great Britain has vastly improved since that day, but it bears not a shadow of comparison to the improvements which have taken place in our own daily press. It may now be placed side by side with that of England, without the slightest lear of suffering by the comparison.

It may be our province, before long, to institute closer comparisons between the press of the two countries, showing their permilarities and estimating their separatumerits. Of the daily newspaper press of New York we may well say, that, as citizens, we feel proud of its superiority, and that we cannot too much thank its indefatigable conductors in making it every way worthy of the Empire City.

We have no harsh criticism on its faults, for they are trifling indeed when compared with its commanding merits. Indefatibly connected with its history, not only identified with the improvements which have given it its supremacy of position, but the pioneer and lender in all these movements; commencing his sagacious and boid career almost without capital, and persevering until he has established an institution yielding constant wealth, standing on the safe basis of cash. Realizing the truth of John Rancolph's adiscovery of the philosopher's stone, "Fny as yon go," the occasional shattering of the credit system of the country paissed by him as harmlessly as a summer wind. Democratic in all his principles and tendencies, but spurning the slavich shackles of mere party, censuring and approving as he chooses, ensured by turns by all diversities of factions, because he will not become factious, his paper is more read, taiked about, purchased and paid for than any other journal in the land.

The Indians of New York State. OUR BATAVIA CORRESPONDENCE.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 15, 1859.

Tongwanda Indians—Their First Council under the Relief Treaty of 1857—Prospect for the Future Improvement this Band of Senecas, &c.

this Band of Senecas, &c.
It is tolerably well known to the public, especially to hat portion claiming residence in Western New York, that a controversy has long been pending between that portion of the Seneca Indians known as the "Tonawanda band" and a band of speculators known as the "Ogden Company," involving the title and possession of 12,800 acres of land, lying mainly in the county of Genesee, and distinguished as the "Tonawanda reservation." As the merits of that controversy have heretofore been pretty fully detailed through the columns of your valuable paper, it would be useless to go over them again at this time. It is sufficient to say that the friends of those Indians. and the Indians themselves, considered that they had been that had been heretofore forced upon them, by which the pre-emption to their lands was claimed to have passed into the bands of the Ogden Company, and efforts were made to right the wrong that had thus been commupon this remnant of a once powerful confederacy.

These efforts in behalf of the Indians resulted in

consumnation of a treaty, at the Touswanda Reserva-tion, on the 5th day of November, 1857, between Charles E. Mix, on behalf of the United States and the said Touswanda band, by which they relinquished their rights to certain lands heretofore given them in Kansas, and the rights growing out of the same, by the treaties of 1838 an 1842, except certain reservations as to moneys to be paid by the said "Ogden Company;" and in consideration of said relinquishments on the part of the Indians the United States were to pay them \$256,000 in cash.

Out of this last mentioned sum it is the purpose of the Indians to purchase back such portions of the Reserva-

Out of this last mentioned sum it is the purpose of the Indians to purchase back such portions of the Reservation—not less than 6,500 acros—as it may be advisable for them to do; and the balance—sfter said purchase—of the \$250,600 to be invested in stocks for the benefit of the Tonawands band of Indians.

A council of the Indians was yesterday held at Tonawands, composed of the chiefs, head men and warriors, for the purpose of consummating certain matters on their part necessary to the inoal carrying out of said treaty. The council was very fully attended, and its proceedings witnessed by many of the white settlers on and adjacent to the Reservation. Its proceedings were conducted with great order and regularity, and in a spirit of entire harmony. In this respect, and in its general tone and character, it might be imitated by the whites with great propriety. The council appointed the necessary attorneys and agent to carry out the provisions of the treaty on their part, and adjectned.

Thus, after a long and well contested struggle on both sides, are the troubles and difficulties which have beset the path of these Indians drawing to a close; and it cannot but be conceded that a happier and brighter day is to dawn upon them; for it may be said with entire propriety that the treaty of 1867 is a commendable exception to those generally made on the part of the government with the red man. It is characterized by justice and humanity, exentials which should form the groundwork of all treaties with these men. The deep interest that is felt for these Indians in this part of the State has induced me to write you.

The Last Will and Testament of the Late
William Ladd.

[From the Portland (Me.) argos, April 26]
Among the decisions announced in the Supreme Judicial
Court on Wednesday last, and published in our issue of
Thursday, was one of some importance to the American
Peace Society—respecting the last will and testament of
the late William Ladd, of Minot.

By this will the testator, after making some small legacies to his nephews, nicers and friends, bequeathed to his
wife the sum of \$60 per month, to be paid to her during
her life time. The rest of his estate, after leaving ample
funds for the payment of the monthly allowance to the
window, was devised to John Tappan et als., in trust for
the cause of peace, to be paid over by them to the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society for the time
being.

the cause of peace, to be pair over by men to not actual tive Committee of the American Peace Society for the time being.

Another item of the will provides that the amount of property reserved for his wife shall also be expended in the cause of peace in ten years after her death.

This will was dated July 9, 1839. Captain Laid died in 1841.

Mrs. Ladd, widow of the testator, died in December, 1855, and the trustees named in the will, John Tapun et al., there afterwards filed their bill in equity arainst Thomas Amory Deblois, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Captain Ladd, praying the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to decree that the said defendant should pay over to them "all the goods, estate and effects of the estate of the said william Ladd, which remained after the death of his wife, and all the proceeds of said estate to and for the usee and purposes set forth in his the raid Ladd's last will."

The hearing in this case came off at the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court in July last. The decision of the Court was ansounced on Wednesday last, that the plainings should recover the balance of property in the hands of the administrator.

tiffs should recover the balance of property in the of the administrator.

By 1bis decision the American Peace Society will receive a handsome legacy—the amount of property in the hands of the administrator being about \$12,000, from which is to be deducted the expenses of the law suit.

Going to the Gold Mines.—"At noon yesterday," says the Leavenworth (Kansas) Ledger, of the 19th inst., "we counted thirty-six wagons on hain street, between Delaware and Choclaw, all loaded and bound for Pike's Peak."

THE PARAGUAY TREATY.

New Relations with South America-Opening of the Great Rivers to American Commerce, &q.,

Our Asuncion Correspondence.

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, Feb. 12, 1859. The Satisfactory Results of the Paraguay Expedition—The Indecisive Character of Former Negotiations—Captain Page in III Favor with the Paraguayan Governm Releasing American Citisens—Lopes's Former Intracta-bility—Commissioner Fitzpatrick and his Luckless Com-mission—The Argument of the Cannon—The Bowlin Treaty to be in Force Ten Years—Lopes's Sm to be Specia. Pressy to the survey for February to the Company's Claims—Oversight of the Company—Starting Friendship of Brazil and the Confederation—Pleasing Emotions of the Paragusyans—Rejoicings at the Return of Peace— Puture Prospects of Paraguay Relieved from Despotism— Lopes's Presents Returned—The Part Played by the Secre-tary of Legation, dc., dc. The fruits of the Paraguay commission are a treaty of

friendship, navigation and commerce, a convention agreed upon for the final settlement of disagreements, reclama-tions, and all the difficulties lately created between the United States and Paragusy; a declaration rendering the waters of Paraguay and their confluents free to the navi-gation of all vessels of the United States of America, and finally the explanations and apologies due to our govern ment for insults to the flag and injuries done to American citizens. All this has been accomplished in the brief space of three weeks; and now that the political sky is at last serene, and the burthen of expectation and anxiety joyously removed from the hearts of these simple and docile people, I avail myself of the leisure moments to discuss with you the whole subject as classed above. In the first place, I may say with safety that our past negotiations with Paraguay have been of a character so weak and blundering as to be disgraceful to the country. Our earliest representative was the actual minister to the Argentine Confederation, Mr. Pendleton, who, accompanying Sir Charles Hotham, the British Edvoy, to this place, concluded on the 4th of March, 1853, a treaty with President Lopez, in which the constitutional name of our country does not once occur. Indeed, it almost seems to have been studiously avoided. The treaty was very properly rejected by the Senate, the title of United States of North America being regarded as a barbarism. With this amendment of the Seaste, it was sent out to Captain Page, all necessary powers and accompanying does ments being conferred upon that officer for its exchange At this time, however, Captain Page was in the enjoyment of the perfect ill will of the supreme government Paraguay, on account of his baving, a short period previous, rescued a number of American citizens residing in the country from the tyracnical oppression, if not perilwere consequently returned under the plea that they were not written in the Spanish language. It was evident that the Paraguayan government has gained courage and insolence from the indecision and imbedility of a certain commander of the Brazil squadron, and an even less creditable representative at Buenos Ayres. With usual tact, however, on the part of President Lopez, the State Department was immediately informed that a minister plenipotentiary would be acceptable to his government, for the purpose of settling the pending difficulties existing between us, at which invitation Mr. B. Fitzpatrick had the honor of being appointed on a mission nearly similar to that of Judge Bowlin, and took with him to Asuncion to that of sunge bowin, and took with that of the hickless treaty that had so long been waiting to be exchanged. It was then utterly rejected by the obstitute and intractable Lopez, his excuse for ridding himself of its slight obligations being that he objected to the amendments. At the same time he offered to negotiate anew with the American Commissioner. Here, then, occurred a most extraordinary conflict of epinion. Mr. Marcy's letter informed the Paraguay govspinon. Ar. sarcy sever mormes use raragusy goverments that the distingleshed eitzen of the United States,
Richard Fitspatrick, was empowered to act upon all questions then a issue between the two governments, but the
thought are the states of the powers wested in him, and not having the government of
the powers vested in him, and not having the shows
mentioned unfortunate treaty, and which treaty the most
thought of the states of the states

peated denunciations which you will have read in the Samanaria, of the ingratitude of the general ageat, whom he had urested with such especial marks of favor, and like manual he was not willing to eat in Paraguay. Such a demand he was not willing to eat in Paraguay. Such a demand he was not willing to eat in Paraguay. Such a demand he was not willing to eat in Paraguay. Such a demand he was not willing to eat in Paraguay. Such a demand he was not willing to eat in Paraguay in Para

but remain here for a short time, the best and most ourdial teeling would soon exist between all classes and curselves.

You will see by the latest issues of the Semanxio that
Lopez has made the best of a bad cause. No insuit baying been offered him or his government either on the part
of Commissioner Bowlin or Flag Officer Shubrick. he hase
eagerly availed binnelf of the opportunity to let enough
be known to show that his dignity and his honer have netbeen impaired. Amidst the happiest felicitations in the
renewal of good feeling between the United States and
Paraguay, he still proclaims himself to the people of Paraguay the magnate as before, in no wise diminished frams
his lofty exacte. A special Semanario was issued for this
purpose, is which the joyous President, delighted to beable to take the language of a nan who has apparently lostbut little d gnity, gives vent to the same atyle of magnificent
effusion that always issues from this supreme sovernmeal.
It is a weakness pitiful but pardonable, and if the jackness
Semanario is made to wear the lion's skin it can do usno harm. The time must come when the President of
Paraguay shall no longer monopolize the timber, the yerbegrowth, and half the products of the country. Thought,
conscience, speech must yet find an untrammelles freezon;
in this benighted land, and the Inflacences of Yankee friction will eventually accomplish it. Lopez's newsy is an tyrannical and inflamsus as it is possible to be put let it receive several such shocks as the Paraguay Expedition, and
civilization will soon apread its unmeasured benedits
throughout the most fertile and lovely country of the LaPlaia.

Our thanks are due to his Excellency President Lopezo

civilization will soon spread its unmeasured benefite throughout the most fertile and lovely country of the La Piata.

Our thanks are due to his Excellency President Lopezo for the handsome gift of yerba (Paraguay tea) with which he proposed to honor us on the eve of our departure, though there were constitutional objections to accopting his generosity. A large quantity of this yerba had been sent aboard the Fulton and the Water Wickt—about a thousand pounds of it being intended for both the Commissioner and the Admiral, one third as much for the secretaries, and a large quantity for the officers and crews of the two vessels. It has been ordered off to day. The provision in the constitution which forbids persons holding offices of treat and profit under the government from accepting medals, titles, and presents from a foreign Power, has been satisfactorily explained, and the captain of the port will receive the arrobas in return. It was Lopez's desire, no doubt, to introduce by this means into the United States the wholecome and nutritious tea of Paraguay, which, sithough the universal beverage of this whole country, would perhaps prove an unsuccessful experiment elsewhere; or he may have been quite as well-acquainted with the constitution as ourselves, and known that his yerba—the whole growth of which throughout Paraguay is sold to government according to prices fixed by the latter—would not be accepted.

I will conclude by saying to you confidentially, that is the general success of the Paraguay commission, in the growth of which throughout Paraguay is sold to government according to prices fixed by the latter—would not be accepted.

I will conclude by saying to you confidentially, that is the general success of the Paraguay commission, in the success of

friend who wears the clerical coat and sliver buttons—the Secretary of Legation. I wish how Samuel future success and happiness. May I see him the representative of the United States near this republic.

The Joy of Lopez at the Pencetal Termination of his Difficulties—His Gratitude to—President Urquiza and the Braztian films—ter.—He Acknowledges the Benefits from the Visit of the American Squadron, &c., &c., Cr. (From the Parsquay Semanario extra (official organ of President Lopez), Jan. 31, 1869.]

It has come to the knowledges of the oditors of the Somanario, that to morrow, Tuesday, the lat of February, there will remove from among us his Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, Don Justo José de Urquiza, with his respected key, Donna Dolares Acosta and one of his younger sons, with his star, composed of Dr. Benjamin Victorica, Colonel Ricardo Lopez Jordan, aid-de-camp to His Excellency; Dr. Juan José Alvarez, Honorary Prebendary, &c., Dr. Angel Maria Denado, Surgeon in Chief of the Arny, and Private Physician to His Excellency; Don Juan Coronado, First Officer of the Department of fiber Secretary of War; Colonel Juan). Serrano, aid-de-camp to His Excellency; Licutenant-Colonel Don Juan Ramen Nadal, aid-de-camp to His Excellency; twelve orderites and three servants.

Before the departure of his Excellency, the President of the Confederation, nothing is more just than that the organ and exponent of the rentiments of the government of the republic, and of its peaceful inhabitants, should consecrate in its columns a public testimony of gratitude to the President of the Argentine Confederation for the kind and eminent services which, with so much disinterestedness and abungation, he has lont to the country, endeavoring with all sincerity that the questions which are agitated between the government of Paraguay and that of the United States might have a friendly and estifactory arrangement. This powerful mediator is seminated and incomment of the President of the Confederation, the most illustrious